

Unilateral Right Exophthalmia Revealing Systemic Sarcoidosis: A Case Report and a Review of the Literature

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Abstract

Background: Sarcoidosis is only revealed in 3% of the cases among Caucasians by ophthalmic damage and, when it does, it presupposes that the visceral impairment has remained silent so far. In this article, the exceptional case of a patient with systemic sarcoidosis revealed by unilateral exophthalmia is reported.

Case presentation: The patient is a female with no history of substantial pathology. She had a unilateral right exophthalmia and ptosis evolving over 3 years. A dyspnea and dry cough were also reported with a duration of 1 year. The chest X-ray and CT scan revealed bilateral hilar opacities and mediastinal lymphadenopathy that lead to the suspicion of sarcoidosis. The cerebro-orbital CT scan led to the classification of the patient's exophthalmia as Grade I and eliminated the possibility of other aetiologies. The mediastinoscopy indicated a granulomatous adenitis with no caseous necrosis, which allowed the diagnosis of a mediastinopulmonary sarcoidosis.

Discussion and conclusion: The diagnostic approach to exophthalmia should involve a systematic search for sarcoidosis, although this aetiology remains exceptional.

INTRODUCTION

Sarcoidosis is a granulomatous systemic condition that can affect any organ with a predilection for the lungs and lymphatic system. Ophthalmic disorders, mostly bilateral, are reported in 25–50% of the patients with sarcoidosis and may at times reveal this systemic disease. In exceptional cases, mainly anterior uveitis, and ocular sarcoidosis in other instances, can take the form of exophthalmia. In the following case, an unusual unilateral exophthalmia revealing systemic sarcoidosis in a female patient is reported.

CASE PRESENTATION

A 65-year-old Caucasian female patient with no history of substantial pathology presented to the authors with a unilateral right exophthalmia and ptosis evolving for 3 years in an afebrile context and conservation of her general condition. The onset of exertional dyspnea and dry cough was reported for 1 year. The pleuropulmonary physical examination was without abnormalities, and the rest of the examination is not specific except for this right exophthalmia (Figure 1).

While chest X-ray showed bilateral hilar opacities, the chest CT scan revealed numerous calcified mediastinal lymphadenopathy in various locations: pre-tracheal (and bilateral), retro and precranial, left para-aortic, and intrabronchial (Figure 2).

In the framework of an aetiological evaluation, fiberoptic bronchoscopy was performed and revealed a diffuse and bilateral inflammatory aspect. Tiered bronchial biopsies and

bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) were inconclusive. BAL revealed a cell formula which comprised 79% macrophages, 17% lymphocytes, 4% neutrophils, no eosinophils, and no mast-cells. It showed that Golde score was 0. No pathogens, ferruginous bodies, or tumour cells could cytologically be identified; however, minor salivary gland biopsy showed a nonspecific chronic sialadenitis.

Biologically, the immunological assessment was negative and the phosphocalcic assay had no particularities. Angiotensin-converting enzyme activity was positive and IL-2 receptor was not investigated. The physiological analysis was negative. The plethysmography showed a total lung capacity of 79% and the diffusion capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide was 75%.

The conducted mediastinoscopy has exposed a granulomatous adenitis with no caseous necrosis (Figure 3). The ophthalmic examination was without abnormalities. Thus, the cerebro-orbital CT scan led to the classification of the patient's exophthalmia as Grade I and a calcified aspect of the left eyeball's wall.

Based on this data, the diagnosis of mediastinopulmonary sarcoidosis with exophthalmia was strongly referred and the subject was placed under systemic corticotherapy, initially at the dose of 1 mg/Kg/day then at progressively reduced doses. After approximately 2 months of treatment, substantial clinical benefits were seen through a reduction in the coughing and a slight progressive decrease of the exophthalmia. The latter could have been measured by orbital-cerebral CT scan, but there was a concern for the consequences of successive and closely spaced irradiation; this was eventually reconsidered afterwards.



Figure 1: Patient with right exophthalmia.

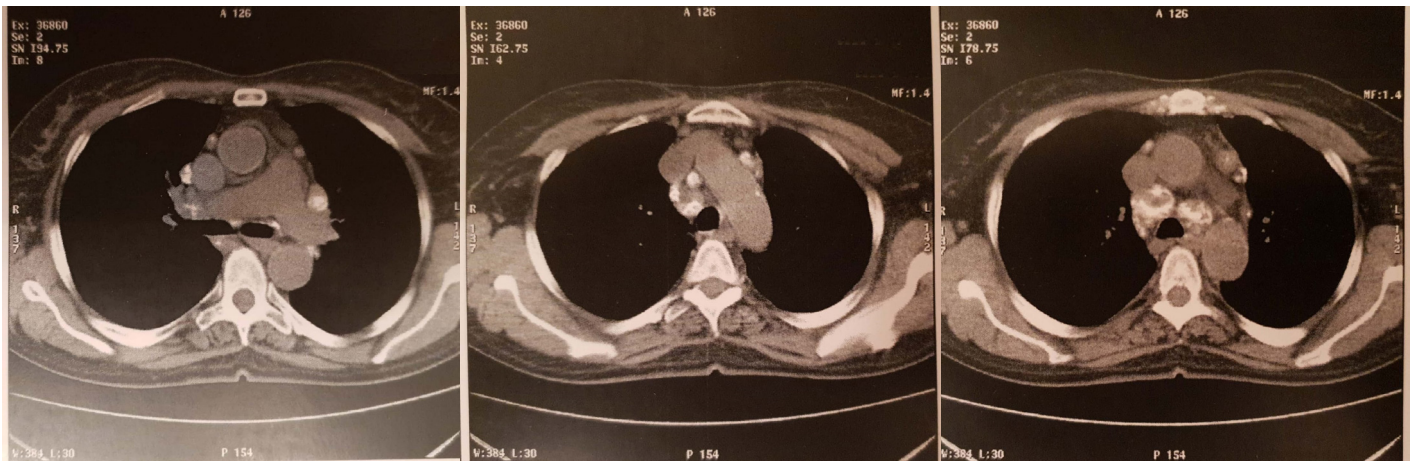


Figure 2: Chest CT scan revealing numerous calcified mediastinal adenopathy.

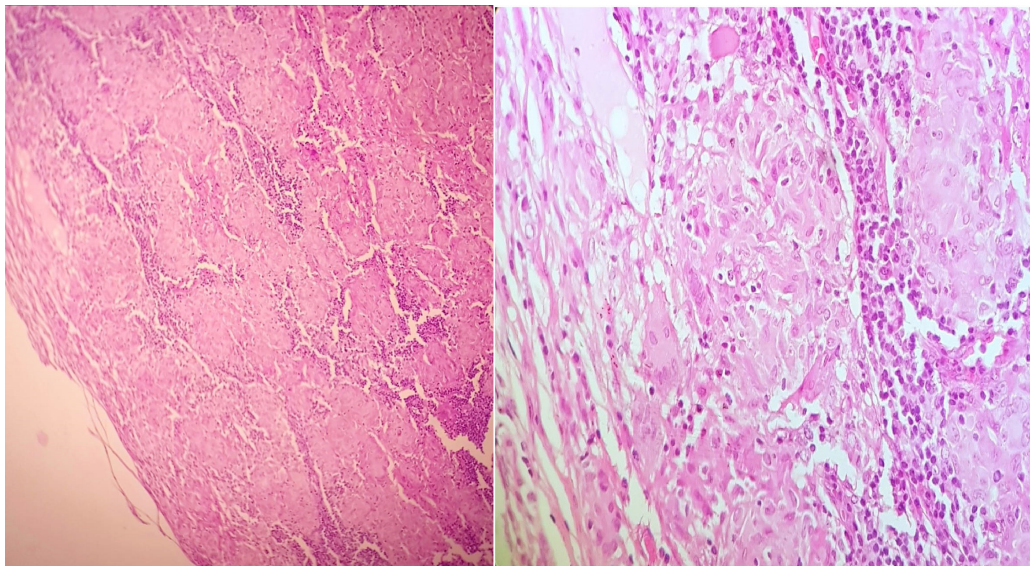


Figure 3: Medium and high magnification, haematoxylin, and eosin staining.

DISCUSSION

Sarcoidosis, also known as Besnier-Boeck-Schaumann disease, is a multisystemic granulomatosis of unknown aetiology. In the study by Bezo et al.,⁴ the average age of consultation was 48 years old (from 36–87); for others, it has been documented as 42 or 43 years old, the patient in this present study was 65 years old. Currently, there is no accurate test for sarcoidosis. Diagnosis is based upon a conjunction of three stringent criteria as defined by the American Thoracic Society (ATS), European Respiratory Society (ERS), and

the World Association of Sarcoidosis and other Granulomatous Disorders (WASOG) Consensus Conference:

- > A consistent medical and radiological record.
- > Demonstration of noncaseating granuloma.
- > Exclusion of other causes of granulomatosis.

In the literature, the median free interval between diagnosis and the first ophthalmic symptoms is 8 years (3–14 years).⁴ In this present case, the symptoms started 3 years before the disease had been diagnosed. Ophthalmic manifestations may be revealing of systemic sarcoidosis, as seen in 80% of the cases in the study of Beso et al.,⁴ along

with the case of the present authors' patient, who presented exophthalmia before the respiratory symptoms, leading to the accurate diagnosis.

Regarding the clinical presentation, Benouhoud et al.⁵ reported a case of pulmonary mediastinal sarcoidosis disclosed by a unilateral right exophthalmia, further complicated by sight loss and combined with dyspnea. Another study reported two cases: a bilateral exophthalmia combined with a bilateral maxillary sinusitis and dry cough; the second was afflicted by exertional dyspnea in conjunction with his right exophthalmia resulting in a complication of blindness.⁶ This study is staging a right unilateral exophthalmia with exertional dyspnea and dry cough.

Eye diseases at the origin of exophthalmia are exceptional, whether accompanied or not by systemic damage. They have only been reported a few times in literature, and granulomatous orbital infiltration leading into exophthalmia and dysmotility disorders has exceptionally been encountered. Obenauf et al.⁸ conducted a study involving 532 patients with sarcoidosis; only 2% presented with trouble of ocular dysmotility. This was not observed in the present authors' female patient either, which aligned with the findings of other studies.^{5,6} If Benouhoud⁵ could identify granulomatous inflammation in his patient, this was not observed in the case reported by Sabir,⁶ nor in this present study. Obenauf only identified it in 1% of the subjects.

The treatment of ocular sarcoidosis is mostly based on local or systemic corticotherapy at a dose of 1 mg/kg/day for 1 years, but may be

needed for up to 2 years. The treatment is so effective that exeresis or reduction surgery is rarely needed. Immunosuppressants are only used as a second-line therapy when steroid-sparing treatment is required in the event of corticodependency or corticoresistance. At all times, it would be necessary to prevent the potential side effects of corticoids.

The patient in this current report benefitted from systemic corticosteroids at doses of 1 mg/kg/day and thereafter at progressively reduced doses. Her clinical course was positive with a slight decrease of the exophthalmia. This therapeutic approach and the clinical evolution are thus in line with the ones reported in the literature.^{5,6}

During the active phase of the disease, close supervision is required, and subsequently adapted to the disease progression. Multidisciplinary surveillance remains the best policy, given that the risk of disability in the ocular affection of sarcoidosis imposes optimum care.

CONCLUSION

Sarcoidosis is a multisystemic granulomatosis of unknown aetiology, of which the diagnosis is difficult to establish because it is based on a series of clinical, paraclinical, and histological arguments. The presence of epithelioid granulomas is very suggestive, although not pathognomonic. The diagnostic approach to exophthalmia should involve a systematic search for sarcoidosis, taking into consideration the therapeutic implications that arise from it, although this aetiology remains exceptional.

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